

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between 14th and 15th streets. — THE DRAMA OF THE EMERALD KING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, — ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. — HAMLET. — PETER O'DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 73rd St., between 4th and 5th Aves. — EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street. — LOST AT SEA.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 34th St. — THE TWELVE TRUANTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street. — ENGLISH OPERA. — THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. — NEW VERSION OF HAMLET. — MAURICE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St. — FROM PROM. — MATINEE AT 1.

WOODS' MUSICAL AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Third St. — MATINEE DAILY. — PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway. — COMIO VOCALISM. — NEGRO MINSTRELS. — AG. — MATINEE AT 2 1/2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway. — COMIO VOCALISM. — NEGRO ACTS. — AG. — MATINEE AT 2 1/2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th St. — BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 248 Broadway. — EGYPTIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. — AG. — MATINEE AT 2 1/2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway. — EGYPTIAN MINSTRELS. — NEGRO ACTS. — AG.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street. — EGYPTIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. — AG. — MATINEE AT 2 1/2.

HART'S BIJOU THEATRE, No. 748 Broadway. — CONJURING TRICKS. — AG.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. — HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. — THE BLACK STITCH. — AG.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th Street and Broadway. — THE NEW HILTON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway. — SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

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THE WORST PLACE TO GO.—Phillips, who recently robbed the internal revenue service of some thousands of dollars, is evidently a green hand. Old rogues will not take the steamer for Europe any longer, with the certainty that the ocean telegraph will head them off.

IN THE CASE of a mother who sued for the recovery of her child from the New Lebanon Shakers, which had been pending since last July, the Supreme Court, sitting in General Term at Hudson, N. Y., affirmed the order of Judge Miller, awarding the child to its parent.

MR. SUMNER yesterday presented a memorial to the Senate asking an appropriation for an Ohio University where admission is not denied to any on account of race, color or previous condition. We submit that while philanthropy merits the highest praise there is not the slightest necessity for the United States Treasury to reward it.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES yesterday passed the bill admitting Texas to representation, after rejecting an amendment proposed by Mr. Wood and a substitute offered by Mr. Beck. When this bill shall have passed the Senate and become a law it is to be hoped that the country will hear nothing more about reconstruction, except as a memory of what once had been.

ONLY FIVE MILLIONS.—Chief Engineers Flak and Gould, of the Erie Railroad, yesterday made their appearance in the Supreme Court. King Vanderbil was also on hand. The attraction which drew these distinguished gentlemen into the halls of justice was a trifle of five million dollars for which both contend. Jay Gould was the only witness called to testify in the case. The case is still on.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR REYNOLDS.—It appears there is a kink in the Revised Statutes that provides for a distinct trial of sanity in a case like that of the convicted murderer Reynolds, or Broom. His counsel intends to demand this trial, and we suppose he will get it. His one point of evidence of unsound mind is the "apathy" of the prisoner. On just such evidence as he has to prove Reynolds insane it is possible to prove the insanity of every man living. There was a certain advantage in the ancient stolid temper of society that refused to go into all these niceties. Society assumed once that it was a great deal better to hang such fellows; and if their heads were not quite healthy they were the less loss to the community. That old plan weeded out the criminal classes immensely.

The New Agents of Civilization and Their Influence Upon the Destiny of Nations.

The boundaries and destiny of nations and empires through all ages up to the present time have been marked out by the sword. The great heroic names of history, which are as familiar as household words all over the world, are those of men who subjugated nations and created empires through rivers of blood. The right of the strongest in war has been the law to which mankind have submitted. It was so from the earliest recorded history, in pagan and Christian times and countries and under all forms of civilization; and that law only now begins to yield to the higher one of intelligence and modern progress which the magnetic telegraph, the press, steam power and the scientific achievements of this age have developed. The great conquerors and founders of empires and dynasties—the Alexanders, the Caesars, the Charlemagnes, the Napoleons—were only filibusters on a large scale. The masses of mankind were merely herds of animals or mere machines, to be used for the glory and ambitious views of these filibustering chieftains. The rights of the people were not known and their interests hardly recognized. National rights even were little respected. It is only of late years that international law has been acknowledged with any binding force or that some respect has been paid to the rights of the people and nations. The existing dynasties and ruling aristocracies of Europe and the world generally were founded by the power of the sword in the hands of filibusters. Through blood and rapine they established their assumed "divine right" to govern. The old Latin motto, *Yoc populi, vox Dei*, was not generally recognized and, indeed, rarely recognized, till the rise of the American republic and this last century.

It seems strange that four thousand years or more should have passed—that is, from the earliest reliable historic period to the dawn of the nineteenth century—before the world reached its present civilization. But now we appear to have sprung all at once into the full blaze of sunlight—to have made greater strides within a few years than were made in many centuries or in all preceding times. The science of the present age, so far superior to that of preceding times, is making this wonderful revolution. We have, in addition to the accumulated knowledge and discoveries of past ages, numberless inventions and discoveries of our own. Some of these are so surprising that the most learned and scientific of the ancients never dreamed of them. It has been said that some of the arts and sciences of antiquity have been lost. The Pyramids of Egypt and the ruins of Thebes and other ancient cities are mentioned to show this. Then, again, the beautiful works of Greek and Roman art, as well as the rich literature of Greece and Rome, are referred to for the purpose of showing that the people of modern times are not superior to the ancients. Very few of the arts or sciences, if any, have been lost. If we do not excel the Greeks or Romans in some of their finest productions, we approach them and understand the principles upon which they worked. In this age the minds of men are occupied with a far greater variety and really more important objects. As a consequence, therefore, the same perfection may not be obtained in any particular thing. But in amount of knowledge and in the application of that to the progress and well being of society we are far in advance of the Greeks or Romans and of the people of all preceding times. Still, as was said, civilization has been progressive from the time of the ancient Egyptians all through, and although there have been dark periods—the "Dark Ages," as they have been called—the light has never been extinguished. Through the printing press all the storehouses of ancient knowledge have been opened, and now the mass of mankind are learning more than the philosophers of old knew.

But, in addition to the accumulated knowledge of the past that has been brought down to us, how much has been acquired within the last century! Yes, how much has been learned within a quarter of a century! Look at the magnetic telegraph, which brings the people of continents far removed from each other within speaking distance; which flashes instantaneously to all parts of the civilized world the ideas that ferment in the brains of great thinkers everywhere; which places the peasant on a footing with the statesman in acquiring information; which is rapidly breaking down the barriers of caste, race, sects and prejudices of all kinds, and which is changing the whole financial and political ideas of the world. The natural ally of this new and wonderful agent of civilization, the press, lays before the people from day to day and hour to hour news of what is transpiring in all parts of the globe. The great thoughts of the first men of all nations in every branch of knowledge are furnished as regularly to the people as are their meals. No education is so valuable or comprehensive as this. It diffuses knowledge, enlarges the mind, inspires ambition, stimulates activity and increases the intercourse, trade and resources of every people. We might mention the other co-agents of progress in this wonderful age, such as steam power, which covers the oceans with fast-going ships and brings the people of all nations quickly and readily in communication and contact with each other, and which gives to myriads of manufacturers a market for their surprising and varied productions. We might speak of the thousands of inventions, the results of modern science, which are adding to the comforts of mankind and changing the face of the world; but every one sees them and knows the astonishing progress in these respects over all preceding ages.

The power that in the future is going to transform and consolidate nations, to give nationalities their unity and strength, and to remodel or extend empires, is not the sword, but that of these agents of our new civilization. The nation that has the most cosmopolitan character and position, the most enlarged views of the future and the greatest enterprise, will be first. England, through the superior foresight of her statesmen, has commercial power, extensive dominion and vast wealth—is working hard to be the first empire in the world, and she has great advantages. When we say empire, we mean the empire of commerce; for

commerce hereafter is to be more powerful than the sword. Mr. Disraeli said once that England was an oceanic empire, which conveyed this idea. We see, consequently, that England is extending her telegraphic communications, by ocean cables and otherwise, to all parts of the globe. She knows that these will be the agents of commercial empire. She will have the sagacity, too, to modify her policy and institutions in accordance with the spirit of the times and this ambition. The American republic also, from its geographical position and other circumstances, may become a great commercial empire, though it has not the colonies England holds in so many parts of the world. The position it occupies between Europe and Asia, and to South America and Australia, gives it greater advantages really than England possesses, if the American government and people know how to use them. England will increase her power and wealth, undoubtedly, under the new agents of civilization; but the United States is destined to become the first empire of the world. The wonderful changes that are to take place in Europe and Asia cannot yet be foreseen. Europe may become one republic or a confederation of republics; for the progress of knowledge tends to freedom and unity. The populous and semi-civilized nations of Asia will approximate to the higher civilization of Europe and America. In fact, there are those living that will see such a revolution in the world through the telegraph and other modern agents of civilization that they may say, in truth, the millennium has come.

PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN YACHTS VISITING AMERICAN PORTS.—It is to be regretted that the bill extending to English and French yachts, belonging to regularly organized clubs, the same privileges and immunities allowed by England and France to American yachts should have met with objection in the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, as we are informed in our Washington correspondence was the case. The principal objection seems to arise from the fact that the owners of such yachts are wealthy men and financially able to pay the duties which are required from the commercial marine. This is a very picaresque view to take of the subject, which is one of international courtesy and not one of dollars and cents. We trust that the Committee on Commerce will act in a manner commensurate with the dignity of a great and wealthy nation such as the United States.

THE CHARTER NUISANCE.—It is reported by a despatch from Albany that a delegation of the Aldermanic fathers of this metropolis have restored harmony to the councils of the warring democracy. The harmony that our Aldermen have made is a beautiful thing to contemplate, and a thing in which the public may perhaps have little faith. The truth is, all this Charter row and democratic discord is becoming a nuisance, and it is pretty well time it was played out. While there seemed some indication that there was on one side or the other a sincere wish to better the condition of our misruled city people had patience; but it is now so evident that the great reform war to the jackknife is merely a demand for a new deal on the spoils, and that the only change we are likely to have is a change of plunderers, the people have made up their minds to care marvellously little about the whole business. They do not expect any Charter, nor any improvement in the condition of the city, and they will not be disappointed.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.—The Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations, having concluded its labors on the Dominican treaties, yesterday instructed Senator Sumner to report against them. The Massachusetts Senator has so far gained his point. That the measures had few friends in the committee is pretty well understood, and should the House decide to act in accordance with the spirit of the report another opportunity to obtain a foothold in the Antilles will be thrown away. After warm discussion on the subject, in which Mr. Sumner, as was expected, led the opposition, the vote stood five against two in favor of recommending the ratification of the treaty. Senators Morton and Harlan, it is thought, will make a minority report when the question is brought up in the Senate, and an endeavor will also be made to consider the subject in open session.

INCOME TAX.—The following clause of law in regard to the income tax seems to be both a very honest and other sort of people:—"That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 13th day of April in each year until including the year 1870, and no longer." Now, what is the purpose of this clause? It is to define and declare at what time in the year the income tax is due and payable. And it declares very plainly that the tax shall be due and payable by the "13th day of April in each year until including the year 1870, and no longer." No payment of the tax can be demanded later than April, 1870, and at that time we pay the tax on our incomes of 1869. On the income of 1870, therefore, no tax is payable.

PROTECTING SOCIETY.—The sentences passed by Judge Bedford upon convicted criminals in the Court of General Sessions yesterday are an additional assurance from the Judge that neither sentimentality nor political influence shall intervene between justice and those who have violated the laws of the land. Society can be protected from thieves and would-be murderers and incendiaries only by a firm and fearless administration of the law, and we are glad to note that Judge Bedford exhibits no disposition to deviate from the commendable course he has pursued in thus administering justice since his elevation to the bench.

PRIM'S DIPLOMATIC NO.—Prim in the Cortes denies that he has made any proposition to the United States to sell Cuba, but this denial is only diplomatic. He has made no proposition in that form. He has only proposed to "settle the Cuban question in a manner advantageous to the finances of Spain."

INSTEAD of referring the Funding bill which passed the Senate to the Committee on Banking and Currency the House of Representatives yesterday referred it to the Ways and Means Committee. Much opposition was manifested to this disposition of the bill.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Cell in La Conciergerie—Special Interview with the Prisoner.

Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte remains in confinement in La Conciergerie Prison, Paris, awaiting his trial on a charge of homicide, arising from the circumstances which attended the shooting of the late Victor Noir. The case will be brought before the judge presiding in the Chamber of Judgment of the High Court of Justice within a few days by decree of the Emperor Napoleon. In view of the world-wide interest which attaches to the investigation, the manner in which the fatal act was accomplished, the name and lineage of the accused, and the public reputation and family griefs of the deceased writer and his relatives, a HERALD special correspondent in Paris visited the famous prison a few days since and sought an interview with the Prince. This was accorded at once to our representative, the prisoner expressing a sense of the most kindly recollections connected with his visits to New York and Philadelphia, and of the high estimate which he placed on American sympathy in the present very serious crisis of his life career.

Our special writer reports the interview in the letter which we publish to-day. The communication will attract very general attention. He opens La Conciergerie to the public view. In doing so he recalls the great revolution and its horrors; Marie Antoinette, her beauty, sweetness of manner and fate; she who would "not lower head" at the entrance to her cell. He also reveals the guillotine again. Traupmann was confined in La Conciergerie previous to his execution. He has been succeeded by others charged with murder. The house discipline, as will be observed, is strict, universal and regularly and equitably enforced. Prince Pierre Bonaparte awaits his trial with resignation. He feels confident of an acquittal.

In connection with this Bonaparte-Noir tragedy and the Montpensier-Bourbon duel which has just taken place in Madrid, it is well to remember that the illustrious soldier and founder of the Bonaparte dynasty entertained a mortal aversion to the practice of the duello and the carrying of concealed weapons. Both were strictly forbidden and designated for punishment in the first Code Napoleon. He was severe in the enforcement of the penalties. The readers of the HERALD will remember that during the post-mortem examination of the body of Prince Jerome Napoleon, made some years since in Paris, the surgeons were surprised to see a flattened bullet drop from the cavity of the chest. On investigation it was found that Jerome Bonaparte fought a duel when a young man, was wounded, and that the bullet, which could not be extracted at the time, remained embedded in it, as was said, the septum of the heart. He was afraid to tell the then "head of the family," and soon forgot all about it. An extraordinary case, but one which was very nearly equalled by the murdered Bill Poole after the Stanwix Hall tragedy in New York. Our special letter from Paris on the subject of the Bonaparte-Noir tragedy is in every respect attractive, and, in a moral and social point of view, important.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.—The Quarantine Commissioners have seemed disposed lately to emulate the sensational tactics of the Board of Health, and have exhausted their activity in hearing testimony and making a noise over the quarantine abuses of the Swinburne régime. Those abuses were bad enough, and it would have been a good thing to have made all possible noise about them at the time when that noise would have been useful. It strikes us that such noise is just now a little late. The Commissioners will do better to attend to the future, and we should have more faith in their good intentions for the future if they did not seem so deeply anxious about making contracts. The hint in the note of Dr. Carnochan, given elsewhere, in declining to meet the Commissioners, is excellent as to the true purposes of quarantine. The doctor sees that the true problem is "how commerce and quarantine can be made to harmonize so that commercial interests shall suffer as little as possible without prejudice to public safety." This is of more importance than sensation and lighterage contracts.

ANOTHER COLLISION IN THE JAPAN WATERS.—By telegraph we are informed of another collision off the coast of Japan, in which a German ship, the *Carrie* and *Jane*, was run into and sunk by the *Sunda*, of the Peninsular and Oriental Line. These two accidents in such quick succession, and both leading to similar results, surely must indicate some gross fault on the part of the English commanders. However, for the moment the full particulars of the accident to the German ship are wanting, and some days will perhaps elapse ere sufficient details will be received enabling us to form an opinion. The traditional order of "Port your helm! Hard a port!" in cases of threatened collision, probably calls for some discretion before being put into practice.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION to the Assembly held a caucus at Albany yesterday. Mr. Kiernan's bills providing for the early election of Supervisors and appointment of Police Commissioners were referred to a sub-committee, which reported them, with amendments complete, at the afternoon session, when they were adopted. The proceedings of the caucus were not altogether harmonious.

PENSION PAYMENTS.—No more pitiful sight can be witnessed than the appearance of the poor soldiers widows who are entitled to pensions making application in a basement room of the Custom House for the mite which Congress allows them. The law regulating the payments has so hampered them that an unnecessary amount of inconvenience, and oftentimes suffering, is caused them before they can get what they are entitled to. Extortion also helps to depress these poor people. Congress is to blame for this, and it would be nothing more than justice to have the law which permits such wrongs altered to a more equitable form.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO THE CUBANS.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have resolved to recommend the passage of a resolution according belligerent rights to the Cubans. This determination was arrived at last night.

Is Our Navy Extravagantly Managed?—Comparison with the British and French Navies.

When the present administration of the Navy Department came into power it had but a small allowance of funds and a large allowance of Secretary Welles' debts to pay; but it put forth all its energies, set men to work on the rotten old hulks that encumbered the navy yards, and by fitting in a timber here and a timber there had in the course of nine months thirty-eight vessels fitted for sea. These, however, are not enough to relieve the rotten hulks in foreign waters, some of which had to be sold abroad because the commanders-in-chief dared not send them home. When the appropriation was exhausted the Navy Department stopped work in the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering, determined to expend no money not authorized by law. Then by a close calculation, cutting down in one bureau and piling down in another, it collected of its own funds appropriated by Congress four millions of dollars, which it simply asked of Congress permission to use to continue the work of reconstruction.

One day's investigation into this matter was sufficient to have made members of Congress acquainted with the true state of the case. It was not an appropriation that the Secretary asked for, but a transfer from one bureau to another of money already in possession of the department, appropriated by Congress for naval purposes. The whole thing has, however, been so muddled and misrepresented by those who have charge of the matter in the committee that it has led to the project of sweeping the whole four millions into the Treasury and letting the navy whistle for its money. One ingenious mathematician in the House Committee of Appropriations took occasion, in the conference committee, to state that "Our navy is the most extravagant in the world, while the British navy is the most economical," thus showing that it would require a large book to contain all not known on the subject. He went on to inform the committee that the total amount appropriated for the British navy was but three millions of pounds sterling per annum, which assertion startled his fellow members that they dropped the discussion to give each other time to obtain further information on the subject.

Now, for the enlightenment of the said committee, we beg leave to state the facts in the case, which are copied from the British navy estimates for 1869, and which is an average estimate for preceding years, a few thousand dollars more or less. We find in the estimates referred to the following net amounts appropriated for the British navy, after deducting estimated extra receipts and repayments to be paid into the exchequer. These amounts foot up £10,338,990. At five dollars the pound sterling this amounts to, in gold, \$51,194,950. This in currency would be \$61,423,940. Now, by the same authority, we know that labor in England is just one-half of what it is in this country. Men in the dockyards there work ten hours a day, without reading newspapers during working time, and material is one-half the cost it is in the United States, as we can see by referring to our tariff. Therefore, the same number of war vessels that are kept in commission by the British government would cost \$122,847,880 per annum if kept in commission by our government, making a difference in the expenses of our navy and that of Great Britain during the last year of \$102,847,880 in favor of our establishment. These are calculations that any boy of twelve years can make, and we commend to our legislators the study of their arithmetic.

In 1868 England had in commission one hundred and ninety vessels of war, all told, including line-of-battle ships, iron-cased vessels, frigates, corvettes, sloops, gunnery ships, stationary receiving and depot ships, troop ships, store ships, drill ships, tenders or tugs, guard ships of the coast guard, &c. The United States had in commission sixty-seven vessels, including wooden frigates, sloops, small gunboats, receiving ships, training ships for apprentices, store ships, training ships for midshipmen, tugs, iron-clads, wooden sailing vessels and gunnery ships. None of these exceed a frigate in size, and they number only one-third of the vessels in the British navy. Taking the appropriations for our navy in 1868 and comparing them with the British estimates as above stated, it will be found that our expenditures were only one-sixth of those of the British, and even admitting that the labor and material expenses should be thrown out of the question, our expenditures still remain but one-third of those of the British navy. If, after this, a republican Congress think proper to lay up our navy when the best interests of the country demand that it be put in order, they can do so; but they will be reminded from time to time by figures that cannot lie that there are persons who are not to be deceived by statements put forth in committees calculated to prevent the proper appropriation of money for the national defence.

The following are the estimates for the support of the French navy for the year 1870:—The total estimate for the support of the navy is 162,845,022 francs, equal to \$32,569,004 (gold). The number of seamen (exclusive of officers) is 36,630. The number of mechanics, &c., is 23,400. This does not look as if our navy was such a tremendous affair.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—President Grant yesterday sent to the Senate a message, together with a communication from Secretary Fish in relation to the States which have ratified the Fifteenth amendment. The Secretary names thirty States as having transmitted to the Department notices of their having adopted the amendment, and says that in complying with the resolution of the Senate calling for the list, he "has not assumed to anticipate the action of Congress in defining the condition or the relations of any State to the federal government." Mr. Fish does not state the reason why a proclamation has not yet been issued announcing the ratification of the amendment and its incorporation into the constitution.

THE PARK.—The Park is the only thing left sacred from the clutches of city politicians. It is the only thing in the city not degraded and contaminated by some taint of the management of the municipal authorities. It is the pleasure ground of the people, and it must remain such. It must not be turned into a place for the gold-washing municipal jobbers, nor into a squatting ground for the penny brigade that now gathers around the City Hall.

Moore Versus Bonnell.

If ever there was a case fitted in a peculiar way to be tried by the feminine judgment it is that of Bonnell versus Moore, recently before the courts in this city. Mr. Bonnell says that he was married to Miss Moore in 1864. Miss Moore says that she has never been married at all. The clergyman who officiated is certain that he married Bonnell to somebody, but cannot identify the lady. In a case of mistaken identity in Boston, a few days since, a young lady concluded that the other fellow must have been the Devil, and cut her throat, as if to hurry away to his arms. It does not appear that Bonnell has any notion that he married the Devil in the form of Miss Moore, and he has not yet cut his throat. Over this Bonnell-Moore case there has apparently been among the "friends" of the parties a great deal of private scandal, and Miss Moore seems to have brought the case into court to silence at once and forever the story that she is married to Bonnell. She naturally argues that if he is married to her he can prove it, and if he cannot prove it she will be free. This is, perhaps, a divorce case in a new shape. There was a marriage, conducted with secrecy, and if the lady did not like the result of the marriage what simpler way to escape than by denying it and putting the husband to the difficult job of proving who he was married to?

SIX BLACK CROWS.—The first gun for the reconstruction of Tennessee was fired yesterday, when a delegation of negroes from that State appeared before the Reconstruction Committee with a formidable document, in which the outrages they suffered at the hands of the Ku Klux were harrowingly described. It is asserted that these colored wards are hunted down like wild animals of the jungles and murdered in cold blood. Shooting, whipping and burning are declared to be of common occurrence, and a poetical allusion is made to the resurrection of "the dark and damning catalogue of inquisitorial punishments" from "its long sleep in the bosom of the dark ages of persecution." The sable persecuted also complain that colored ladies and gentlemen are not allowed to ride in first class cars, and wind up by requesting the speedy protection of Congress. We have no doubt that society is in an unfortunate condition in Tennessee, but it looks very much as if these darkies have painted the picture a trifle too hideous. It is hardly regarded as essential to the easy digestion of a white Tennessean that he shall kill a nigger before breakfast.

GENERAL PRIM has governed Spain for over a year and a half. He asked the world to believe that he could and would give Spain liberty and prosperity and a new lease of life. Prim has failed, and failed most egregiously. We are not sorry to find that Madrid has found Prim out and expressed itself accordingly. Prim has proved a great failure, and the sooner we cease to hear of him the better. If Spain cannot make more of her own chances we shall soon get tired of her. She had better look sharp.

ADVANTAGE OF WOMEN JURORS.—It has been discussed as a great argument against feminine jurors that they would not agree. It proves a point in their favor that this very obstinacy will prevent them giving up their opinion to avoid the discomfort of several days in the jury box. It has been the reproach of other jurors that "Rogues must hang that jurymen may dine." In other words, men will give up a doubt rather than lose a dinner. This a woman will not do.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.—We are informed by a telegraphic despatch from Chicago, published this morning, that to prevent bloodshed President Riel has released all the prisoners, and that in consequence of this action the English settlers have disbanded their armed force of six hundred men. This is a very simple method of preserving peace, if it even lacks somewhat of dignity.

FIGHTING THEIR POINTS.—The defendants in the election fraud cases in Brooklyn do not mean to come to trial on the main issue if they can help it. The first step of their fight thus far is against the Grand Jury that found the indictment. They move to quash the indictment because the court that convened the Grand Jury adjourned before the Grand Jury found a bill. They failed on this trumpety defence. What next?

YACHTING.

The Cambria and Sappho.

The Sappho, as all recollect, was sent abroad by her owner, a shipbuilder, some year or so since, to be sold. Her captain was a most gentlemanly sailor and well qualified to navigate and sail square rigged vessels. Soon after the arrival of the Sappho at Cowes, through various indiscretions and manoeuvrings she was involved into a race with several of the fastest English yachts, all of them in complete racing trim, on a course around the Isle of Wight, their accustomed racing arena. The Sappho was spared and canvassed as for her Atlantic voyage—eight feet having been taken from each mast, her sails reduced a boom fore and aft and a copious intermingling of paving stones for the occasion. Thus accoutred she started with some three crack cutter and schooner yachts, The Cambria, of the latter class, being it is to be hoped easily, thus, misrepresentative of American yachts. Further with a "crow" she sailed to the westward, and was followed by the nautical chandeliers around Amoy's coast. A picture representing the Cambria, leading off the Sappho, to the air of "The Girl I've Left Behind Me," was elaborated by a celebrated marine artist and placed in a panel, adding to a series of Cambria victories adorning the dining saloon of that splendid yacht.

Look upon that picture "and now on this." Mr. William Douglas, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, became the owner of the Sappho, had her put in a condition fit to represent a yacht belonging to a member of the New York Yacht Club, made her the fastest-run across the Atlantic on record, challenged all England to a match involving speed and seaworthiness, and was responded to by none except the owner of the Cambria, who, to the surprise of some yachtsmen who knew little, refused to meet the Sappho with a "crow" she sailed to the westward, and was followed by the nautical chandeliers around Amoy's coast. A picture representing the Cambria, leading off the Sappho, to the air of "The Girl I've Left Behind Me," was elaborated by a celebrated marine artist and placed in a panel, adding to a series of Cambria victories adorning the dining saloon of that splendid yacht.

Meeting of the New York Yacht Club. The second general meeting of the New York Yacht Club will be held at DeMott's, on Thursday, the 24th inst., for the election of members and to receive the report of the committee in charge of the matter of Mr. Anthony's final proposal to sail the yacht Cambria for the Challenge Cup, and to take action upon said report.